THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,390, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 60

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Bombay, 26th September 1862.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY next, the 30th SEPTEMBER, at noon. The punctual attendance of Members is requested.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, 25th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of October 1862, at 5 P.M., at their Mill House in Girgaum, when the following business will be brought before the meeting:—

1st.—To give additional power to the Directors as specified in the circular.
2nd.—To make certain alterations in the mode of giving notice of the general and other meetings.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NANABHOI BOMANJI,
Secy. to the B. U. S. & W. Company.
Girgaum, 24th September 1862.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the late GEORGE HENRY ROBERTSON, late of Aden, in the Presidency of Bombay in the East Indies, a Lieutenant Colonel on the Staff in the Corps of Her Majesty's Indian Army, C.B. and A.D.C. to Her Majesty the Queen, have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD WALLACE of Bombay, Esquire. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands, are requested to pay the debts or hand the property to the Administrator. And notice is hereby given to all Creditors of the deceased, and persons having any claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their debts or claims within eight weeks from the date of this advertisement, the assets will be handed over by the Administrator to Mrs. JANE ROBERTSON, the Widow and Executrix in England, of the Will of the said GEORGE HENRY ROBERTSON.

L. & S. L. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Solicitors for the Administrator.
Bombay, 15th September 1862.

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEER WADIA is admitted a partner in our Firm.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1862.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	85
	,, pts	,, ,,	18
	No. 2	Blue ,, ,,	30
	,, Pts	,, ,,	16
	No. 3	Yellow ,, ,,	26
	,, Pts	,, ,,	14
	No. 4	Green ,, ,,	22
	,, Pts	,, ,,	12
	Medoc	Red ,, ,,	17
	,, Pts	,, ,,	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.		38
	,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts		40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts		40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts		32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		36
	,, per 2 doz. Pts		40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts		32
	Braunberger		35
	Rudesheimer		27
	Hockheimer		30
Port	Black Seal		22
	,, Pts		14
	Red Seal		24
	,, Pts		12
	Amontillado	Black Seal	30
	Pale Amoroso	,, ,,	30
Sherry	Pale	Brown ,, ,,	26
	Light Golden	Green ,, ,,	28
	Pale	Yellow ,, ,,	23
	Pale	White ,, ,,	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
,, ,, (Yellow ,,)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Rascel Malt			20
R

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 30th September 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 9-16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 9-16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. 2s. 0 13-16d
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	33 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	6½ to 7 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. dirct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	47 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	95 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 21,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs.200 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs.4,200 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	2½ pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Manockjee Pittyspinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 175 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 300 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 275 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co. after Alex Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	125	.....	Ditto.
	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share ...	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	99	
" Loan 1835-36	94½ to 94¾	
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan	104¼ to 104¾	
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112½ to 112¾	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Cheebut	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106¼
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d.	to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 17s. 6d.	to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	Nominal.	
To China	No enquires.	
To Clyde		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

PRICES CURRENT (26TH SEPTEMBER 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:		
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	421 to 425
Old Surat	"	425 to 430
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	430 to 435
Old Oomrawuttee	"	420 to 422
Old Comptas	"	415 to 420
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	405 to 410
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	"	415 to 420
Old Veravul	"	420 to 422
Khandeish	"	410 to 415
Old Punjchoe	"	425 to 430
Old Acoote	"	430 to 435
Old Mangalore	"	430 to 432
OPIUM—Malva, Rs. 1,525 to 1,530.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ... at Rs.		7-4 to 7-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8½ to 8¾ nominal.
Gingelly seed (Black and White)	"	38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
	"	28 to 29

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(*From the Cochin Courier, Sept.* 20.)

THE very heavy and constant rain, has, during the week interfered much with all business, putting for many days an entire stop to shipping, and affecting greatly the delivery of produce.

The supply of Cocoanut Oil coming forward has been unusually small, and with the exception of a few solitary boatloads, the dealers have been unable to deliver on their contracts. We do not alter in any way our quotation of last week, but consider it in the present state of things, as nominal.

In other produce we have no change to notice. There has been very little doing.

From Tinnevelly we have advices to 13th inst. During the week the price of Cotton had somewhat declined; but the only transaction that had taken place was for 100 Candies, with immediate delivery at 217½ Rs. per Candy being Rs. 7 less than the price lately paid.

The vessels loading were the *Melecite, New Great Britton* and *J. L. Hall* which together would remove about 18,000 Bales.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs. 1 4 0	per cent.
3 days' sight	1 6 0	"
10 days' sight	1 10 0	"
Madras, sight	0 8 0	"
3 days' sight	0 10 0	"
30 days' sight	1 4 0	"
Colombo, 3 days' sight	1 8 0	"
10 days' sight	1 14 0	"
London, 6 mths' sight	2s. 1¼d.	documts.
6 mths' sight	2s. 1d.	Credts.
Sight	2s. 0½d.	

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

By telegraph from Madras.

5½	per cent.	111½
5	" do.	104½
4	" do.	93½

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 3 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes 3 per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at fixed days to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do
" 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 8 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (if to a Lady, her Christian name, or names in full,) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 7 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 8 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£844,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	1s. 11¾d.	"
3 Do. at	1s. 11½d.	"
2 Do. at	1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do. at	1s. 11½d.	"
On demand (Head Office) at	1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
September 5th, 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND BOLINGBRO'.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £300,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11½d.
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11½d.
" On demand		
On Scotland	1s.	11½d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by Post Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange (through any correspondent) with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Sept. 29	Jaddal Maunoo	Nacoda	Aden 10 Sept.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 29	Saisette (s)	Dundas	China, &c.
	Governor (s)	Higginson	Beyts Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Barque *Jaddal Maunoo*, from Aden.—10 pilgrims and 7 lascars.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, to Malabar Coast.—Major and Mrs. Preston; Dr. Mendoes; Mrs Labato; Mr. Mapheir; Captain Simonds; Mr. and Mrs. Coglan; Mr. Haubert; Dr. Laub; Mr. Peachy; Mr. Mitchell; Dr. Contina; Lieut. Roberts; Major and Mrs. Faircett; and 28 natives.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Egeria*, J. W. Story, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER 1862.

For London.

Celestial Empire.—800 bundles Coir Yarn 100 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee: 186 packages Coffee, 397 cwt., 60 packages Cloves, 72 cwt. 3 qr. 12 lb. Hajeebhoy Dawood & Co.: 500 bales Cotton. 1750 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 151 packages Cloves, 186¼ cwt., Meloomull Kissowdass.

Wings of the Wind.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Lilladhur Govindjee; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Moteechund Sewjee; 35 chests Chundroos, 78¼ cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the West.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jairam Visram; 25 bales Cotton, 87¼ cwt., Khatesy Runchore & Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt.. Kessowlall Cassilall.

Eurocly don.—29 bales Cotton, 1 01¼ cwt., Dossa Damjee; 106 bales Cotton, 371 cwt., Bappoo Visram.

Norwood.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Jehangerjee Manockjee.

Beeston Castle.—500 bundles Country Galls, 250 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Lady Havelock.—500 bundles Country Galls, 250 cwt., Jairam Visram; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nusserwanjee Merwanjee.

Inkermann.—16 bales Cotton, 56 cwt., B. F. Cama.

Aaron Browne.—500 bundles Country Galls, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Lancastrian.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Mooteechund Sewjee; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Lilladhur Govindjee.

Peerless.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Courjee Ludha; 265 bundles Mustard seed, 192½ cwt., 162 bundles Sursee seed 81 cwt., Canjee Jeatha.

For Aden.

Bartle Frere.—2 packages Sundries, Esmaljee Dossa.

For Singapore.

Brig Dadley.—162 bags Wheat 308 1. Mds. Mohundbhoy Woomerbhoy.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

2000 Columbian, (s), J. Scottowa.
1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
900 Jeddo, E. P., G. Browne.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—September 18, Barque *Empress of China*, Wyness, from Moulmein 1st September.
Ship *Le St. Philbert*, Narress, from Bourbon 15th Aug.
Ship *City of Perth*, Grierson, from Glasgow 12th June.
Ships *Mary Oxley*, *Mahratta*, and *Englishman*, (particulars not received).

COCHIN.

ARRIVALS.—September 16, Bark *Euphrates*, Cowen, from Bombay.
17, Steamer *Bombay Castle*, Wadge, from China.
20, Ship *Maria Gray*, Jones, from Bombay.
DEPARTURES.—September 18, Bark *Euphrates*, to Narrakel.
20, Steamer *Bombay Castle*, to Bombay.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

MacLeod, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Roberts, Lieut. F. B., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Lamb, Veterinary Surgeon W., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkree
Vicar, Lieut. W., Commissariat Department, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Haggard, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
Post, Lieut., 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 29.

Jameson, Lieut. C., 4th H. Contingent, on leave, to Kirkee.
Kerich, Lieut. R., Staff Corps, to join, to Mhow.
Roberts, Lieut. F. B., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.
Lamb, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Belgaum.
Simond, Captain R. S., 4th Bengal Europeans, on leave, to Cape via Calcutta.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Monday, 29th September 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 33rd Regiment, the Adjutant for the day.

1. The extension of leave granted to Lieut. Jopp, 3rd Regt. N. I., in the Garrison Orders of the 26th instant, is cancelled.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 27th Sept. 1862.

The articles for Musketry Instruction purposes as marginally noted having been received from England, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct their distribution as follows, and officers commanding British Regiments, &c. are requested to indent on the Ordnance Department accordingly.

17 Sets of Rifle gauges.	
10 Stadiometers.	
10 Mantlets.	

A Set of Rifle gauges to be supplied to each corps armed with the Enfield Rifle including the Wing of the Regiment at Aden.

A Stadiometer to each of the British Infantry Regiments in this Presidency and the cord or chain at present in use to be returned into store with the exception of the two lengths of 50 yards each which are to be retained judging distant Drill.

Tour of the Musketry Staff awarded for the use of the Rifle range at Hydrabad and four for that of Satara.

The remaining two being retained in store in Bombay.

The Inspector General of Ordnance is requested to expedite the despatch of these articles to out-stations.

The particular attention of officers Commanding Corps is called to Horse Guard's Circular No. 169 of the 30th November 1861 with respect to the preservation of Stadiometers.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to sanction the presentation of a sword to Shaik Cumroodin, Kutwal of the Mhow Bazar, and to confer upon him the title of Khan Bahadur as a reward for his good services with the Central India Field Force.

Captain H. Vaughan 17th Regiment N. I., returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 19th September 1862.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:

Staff Corps.—Captain H. A. Woodhouse, from 27th September to 26th October, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and Military examination Committee.

7th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. J. Brown from 15th September to 25th October, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and Military examination Committee.

17th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. E. G. Sabben, date of departure 1st November, to proceed to Tarraghur, on medical certificate.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

THE MILITARY BAND ON COLABA GREEN.

SIR,—Permit me to ask, through the Medium of your Paper, at whose expense the Programmes distributed at Colaba, on Thursday evenings, are printed? And by whose orders or authority the said Programmes are distributed to the occupants of two-horse private conveyances, while the occupants of one-horse private carriages are unceremoniously passed by? Yours, &c.,

INQUIRER.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—
At Ahmednuggur, on the 27th September, the wife of W. D'Oyly, Esq., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTH—
On the 17th September, at 4, Harington Street, the wife of John Strachey, Esq., C.S., of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—
At Lingsugoor, on the 15th September, the wife of Sergeant Major W. Axford, 4th Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.
At Vellore, on the 20th September, the wife of Lieut. C. Briggs, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.
At Hopeville, Bangalore, on the 21st September, the wife of Major J. J. Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, and Mysore Commission, of a daughter.

DEATH—
At Mercara on the 16th September, Martin Johnson, Pets Based Engineer, aged 48 years.

CALENDAR—SEPT.—OCT. 1862.

First Quarter	Tuesday	30d. 9h. 1.2m.	P.M.
Full Moon	Wednesday	8d. 1h. 36.8m.	P.M.
Last Quarter	Thursday	16d. 4h. 32.6m.	A.M.
New Moon	Thursday	23d. 0h. 28.0m.	P.M.
First Quarter	Thursday	30d. 4h. 35.4m.	A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Store Gate.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	30	St. Jerome, C. B.	5 52	5 49	3 13	3 42	
Wed.	1	Remigius, Bp.	5 52	5 48	4 13	4 51	
Thur	2		5 52	5 47	5 33	6 20	
Fri.	3		5 52	5 46	7 5	7 48	
Sat.	4		5 52	5 45	8 27	8 59	
Sun.	5	16th Sunday after T.	5 53	5 44	9 10	9 28	
Mon.	6	Faith, V. and M.	5 53	5 43	9 51	10 12	

Date 27th Sept.—Time—5h. 0m. 40s.

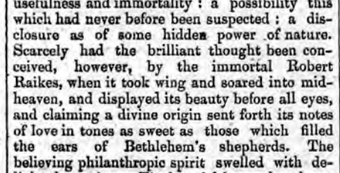
* Several complaints having been made of the incorrectness of the Tide Tables, it is hoped that they will now be found more correct. The calculations are for Bombay Harbour.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 30th.—St. Thomas's Church built at Bombay, 1687.
Wednesday 1st.—The Dardanelles blockaded, 1838.—Red Sea Telegraph opened, 1859.—Rajah Jeylall Singh hanged at Lucknow, 1859.
Thursday 2nd.—London University opened, 1828.
Friday 3rd.—Charuker plundered and burnt, 1842.
Saturday 4th.—Lally took Arcot, 1758.—Bishop Heber died, 1833.
Sunday 5th.—Lord Cornwallis died, 1805.
Monday 6th.—Louis Philippe born, 1773.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Sept 18	KURRACHEE	Sept 23
AGRA	Sept 23	LAHORE	Sept 20
ALLAHABAD	Sept 23	LONDON	Sept 3
AUSTRALIA	July 25	MAURITIUS	Aug 25
ALEXANDRIA	Sept 8	MADRAS	Sept 24
BANGALORE	Sept 24	MALTA	Sept 7
COCHIN	Sept 20	MEERUT	Sept 23
CALCUTTA	Sept 19	OUDH	Sept 20
CAPE	July 9	PUNAUH	Sept 16
CEYLON	Sept 18	PENANG	Sept 9
DELHI	Sept 19	RANGOON	Sept 2
FRANCE	Sept 6	SUEZ	Sept 12
HONGKONG	Aug 28	SINGAPORE	Sept 7



TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1862.

A MOVEMENT is now being made in Bombay in reference to Sunday Schools. It is one which the press may well delight to support and to honor. The Sunday School is one of those great benevolent institutions which form the most characteristic feature of the nineteenth century. The mover in this cause in Bombay is a gentleman of such energy of character and of such sterling worth that he cannot be hid; and we, therefore, feel that we need not yield to the morbid delicacy that would restrain us from mentioning his name. To Mr. George Ramsay Wilson are we indebted for truly disinterested and noble efforts in the cause of Sunday Schools and of sacred music or Psalmody. While his efforts in the former cause are resulting in the establishment of these useful moral nurseries in different localities of this populous and growing city, and will, we hear, speedily result in the formation of a Bombay Sunday School Union, his efforts in the latter cause have already produced increased attention to the cultivation of sacred music and a marked improvement in the Psalmody of several of our city Churches. There has recently been a Sunday School Convention in London, for the holding of which occasion was taken of the great gathering of men of all nations at the Industrial Exhibition. We gave, in our yesterday's issue, a brief account, extracted from the *Times* and *Daily News*, of two of the meetings of this Convention. The statistics furnished by the speakers from different countries possess the highest interest, and will well reward perusal. We shall not reproduce them here, as we have no doubt that they have already attracted the attention of all interested in this benevolent enterprise.

The feeling of all, who contemplate with interest these great benevolent institutions of the age, is one of wonder that such simple and powerful instrumentalities of good should not have been known in the world till the nineteenth century—that the world so much in need of such appliances should have been so long in inventing them. Not till century on century had passed away under the ever increasing light of the Sun of Righteousness did it occur to a solitary mind, that thousands of youth, with souls as precious as Gabriel's and as polluted as fallen Adam's might be collected on the Sabbath to be instructed in the will of Heaven and prepared for usefulness and immortality: a possibility this which had never before been suspected: a disclosure as of some hidden power of nature. Scarcely had the brilliant thought been conceived, however, by the immortal Robert Raikes, when it took wing and soared into midheaven, and displayed its beauty before all eyes, and claiming a divine origin sent forth its notes of love in tones as sweet as those which filled the ears of Bethlehem's shepherds. The believing philanthropic spirit swelled with delighted emotion. The hopeful benevolent heart exulted in joy. The charitable loving soul, the greatest of all, with out-stretched hand took the celestial visitant to her bosom, blessed it with her smiles, and nourished it with 'wine and milk, without money and without price.' Already has it made the circuit of the world, and on all lands planted its foot, though all tribes of men have not yet bid it welcome. We trust that this noble institution has entered on a successful and useful career in Bombay; and we would bespeak for it the encouragement, support and active labors of all who desire to do good.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 29th *Sept.*, 10 A.M.

ARRIVED, steamer *Singapore* from Hongkong eleventh, Singapore twentieth, and Penang twenty-second September.

Events in China and Japan during the past fortnight are neither numerous nor remarkable.

Straggling bands (banda) of rebels are reappearing in the immediate neighbourhood of Shanghai who are easily dispersed by reconnitering parties.

In Pekin everything is quiet.

From Japan there is no additional news.

COMMERCIAL.

Opium at Hongkong market continues very firm, but little business doing.

Patna, 755 dlrs.

Benares, 735 dlrs.

Malwa, 765 dlrs.

Opium at Shanghai on 3rd September—

Patna, 540 taels.

Malwa, 570 taels.

Exchange at Hongkong.—On London, Bank Bills, four shillings eight pence for First Class Private Paper. Bombay, two hundred and twenty-five and half Rupees.

Exchange at Shanghai.—On London Bank Bills, six shillings three pence farthing. First Class Private Paper, six shillings three pence two farthings. India, three hundred and four Rupees.

Cotton, Bombay, at Canton.—In consequence of the late news from America prices are declining:—

Sales 4,200 bales.

Stock, 9,030 bales.

Old good to fine; taels sixteen to seventeen.

Medium to good, fifteen five to fifteen nine.

Common, fourteen five to fifteen four.

New good to fine, taels sixteen four to seventeen five.

Medium to good, sixteen to sixteen four.

Common, fifteen to fifteen nine.

BY telegram received yesterday, we are informed that the first of the "Messageries Imperiales" steamers will positively leave Calcutta on the 3rd November, calling at Madras, Pondicherry, and Galle, en route to Suez. She will return at once from Suez to Calcutta. From that date a monthly communication will be kept up between the two places.

A LONDON letter states that the coming extensive brevet in honor of the Prince of Wales' attaining his majority, will include officers of the different grades to be promoted, whose commissions date as far back as the year 1856. If our recollection does not deceive us, this announcement is rendered very probable by the precedent furnished in the brevet of 1852, which, we believe, included officers whose rank, in the different grades, dated from the year 1846. We expect further and positive information on this point by the coming mail, and shall lose no time in furnishing it to our military readers, at the same time we may state our own belief in the accuracy of the announcement above given, which comes from good authority, and a source which does not often mislead us.—*Englishman, Sept.* 19.

A LETTER by the Bombay mail from the meridian of Westminster assures us, among other things, that we must not look to keep Lord Elgin long in India, as his Lordship has so strongly expressed his conviction that the climate will not permit of his remaining here, that it has become necessary to think about a successor for him. We are told also that the Maharajah sent out by last mail his august approval to the Viceroy's proposed tour in the North-West and sojourn at Simla, and that a large number of petitions have been received by the Secretary of State through the Post Office, from ryots in Kishnaghur, couched in language of violent complaint and abuse against the indigo-planters and Small Cause Court Judges of that district. Sir Charles having looked into them, forwarded them to the Government of India without other comment than that all such petitions must be sent home through the proper official channels, and a direction to make the natives of India understand that petitions can be received neither by the local nor the home governments unless couched in fitting and respectful language.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

WE have been requested by Mr. J. C. Dias to state that owing to the very unfavorable weather, he regrets he has been compelled to postpone the Concert which was advertised to take place at the Town Hall on the 29th, arrangements are, however, in progress, to give the Concert at an early date, when the weather shall permit.

AFTER every possible enquiry in quarters best informed on military matters, we are unable to find the slightest clue to the origin of the report which appears to prevail almost universally in military circles and stations in the North-West Provinces to the effect that on the Prince of Wales attaining his majority in November next a boon of two years service, to count for pension and retirement, will be confirmed upon the officers of all grades of the late East India Company; to compensate them for the asperities and disappointments unavoidably attending the amalgamation. To us this *canard* appears so absurd as scarcely to require notice, but as it is otherwise accepted up-country, and as we have been directly questioned concerning it in several letters, we feel obliged to state that we do not attach the slightest credence to the rumour. There is no precedent for any such grant of service to officers in the British army, and those of the late Company's armies certainly do not stand so high in favour with Sir Charles Wood, that he should make such a divergence from the beaten track of military routine as would be committed by presenting them with two years' additional service.—*Englishman, Sept.* 19.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Sept. 21st	3	49	2	98	1	18
,, 22nd	0	20	0	23	1	72
,, 23rd	0	0	0	0	0	1
,, 24th	0	10	0	18	0	17
,, 25th	0	21	0	18	0	3
,, 26th	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, 27th	0	8	0	0	0	0
For the Week	4	8	3	56	3	11
Previously Registered	65	23	61	70	62	37
Total fall	69	31	65	26	65	48

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 27th September 1862.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	1,18,88,787
Other Deposits	,,	1,07,17,585
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	14,54,878
Rest	,,	3,01,506
	Rupees	2,95,87,756

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	60,60,698
Credit Accounts on do. do.	,,	13,16,578
Bills discounted	,,	49,73,901
Dead Stock	,,	7,66,171
Balances with Branches and Agents	,,	35,44,297
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash Rs. 62,42,417		
Securities ,, 16,46,370		
	,,	78,88,787
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	50,37,324
	Rupees	2,95,87,756

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 167½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 14th Sept. 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 15,670.		
Amount Rs.	9,281	13 10
MERCHANDIZE.		
Amount ,,	4,897	12 8
Total... Rs.	14,179	10 6

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 17,176.		
Amount Rs.	6,521	11 6
MERCHANDIZE.		
Amount ,,	1,288	11 9
Total... Rs.	7,810	7 3

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 29th September 1862.

BROACH.—Cloudy and calm; Ther. 82.

BULSAR.—Cloudy S.E.; Calm.

GOA.—Cloudy, Wind from south.

KOLAPORE.—Cloudy S.W. moderate.

SURAT.—Cloudy W.S.W.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CRIMINAL SIDE.

(THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.)

Fourth Day, Monday, 29th September.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at ten o'clock precisely, when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

FOREMAN MR. G. D. SHEPHERD.

Mr. R. Donaldson; Mr. J. Shim; Mr. W. Bond; Mr. P. F. Bird; Mr. J. Dodds: Mr. W. Turner; Mr. C. Durham; Mr. D. Manoel de Silva; Mr. Manockjee Sorabjee; Mr. Byrooram Mungesh and Tajoordin Dulvee.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Sadoola Rahimtoola was indicted for fraudulently delivering counterfeit Queen's coins and fraudently being in possession of counterfeit Queen's coins.

Bhuchadass Toojaram deposed, that on 29th July last prisoner came to his shop for the purpose of purchasing a copper kettle. He bought one for which he agreed to pay two rupees, he produced two counterfeit rupees, knew them to be counterfeit because he rung them. Witness went to a policeman to show the rupees, the policeman came back with him to the shop, he kept the rupees. When they returned the prisoner was there and he was given into custody. Witness went to the chowkey with the prisoner, and on his being searched Rs. 5-9-6 was found upon him, two of the rupees were bad. Did not know anything about the prisoner before this occurrence.

Police sepoy No. 595 stated that on the day in question he was doing duty at the Mombadavie chowkey. The prosecutor brought to him two counterfeit rupees, witness showed them to the chowkey havildar. The rupees produced are the same as taken from the prosecutor, witness knew them in consequence of having marked them that they were the same. Afterwards took the prisoner to the chowkey, and on searching him found in his pocket Rs. 5-9-6, two of the rupees were bad and are the same as now produced, having likewise marked them.

Police Havildar No. 688, corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

A Native assistant in the Assay department of the Mint stated that Mr. Bentley, the Deputy Assay Master, was not in attendance in consequence of illness. Witness stated that the four coins shown to him were bad, three of them seemed to have been cast in the same mould, but the other one was smaller.

Prisoner in his defence said, that a man gave him the bad rupees, and being a stranger in Bombay he was not aware that they were bad.

His Lordship summed up and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner; he was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six calendar months.

FORGERY.—Manoel Francis Pereira *alias* De Gomes' was indicted for using as genuine a forged document.

The Advocate General with Mr. Green prosecuted.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoner.

The Advocate General stated the case to the jury the facts of which will be found in evidence.

Major W. Gray examined by Mr. Green, deposed, that he was Assistant Commissary General in Bombay. On the 2nd August he saw the prisoner at his office. He came to receive the pay of the subordinate establishment of the Garrison Surgeon. He brought a paper with him signed by the Acting Garrison Surgeon, Dr. Peet; the paper produced he believed was the same as he brought to him by the prisoner. The payments for that department are made through the Deputy Commissary General's department. Witness signed a cheque for Rs. 40, the body of which had been filled in by one of the clerks. The cheque that witness signed run, "Pay to Garrison Surgeon or bearer the sum of Rs. 40." The amount was entered both in figures and in writing. The cheque book produced shows the counterfoil signed by the prisoner on the 2nd August. Witness saw the cheque again on the following Monday, it was brought by a clerk in the Bank. The body of the cheque had been altered. The date was altered from the 2nd to the 4th August and in the body of the cheque the figures 40, had two cyphers added, making the amount 4,000. The writing "Forty" had been altered by adding the word "hundred." So that it read in figures Rs. 4,000 and in writing Rs. Forty hundred.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton,—the cheque was signed after two o'clock on a Saturday afternoon. From his experience witness knew that it was necessary that persons in the position of the prisoner, as a compounder should be able to read and write English.

Jeyram Judoo, examined by the Advocate General deposed, that he knew the prisoner who had been a compounder in the department for four years and a half. Dr. Peet gave witness the receipt produced on 1st August. Witness gave it to the prisoner on the 2nd August, and told him to get a cheque for Rs. 40 from the Commissariat Department. Witness saw the prisoner again at 2 o'clock when he said that he had brought the cheque, as the banks were closed. He shewed witness the cheque, it was not in the same state then as it is now. [Witness here described the alterations.] The prisoner writes Portuguese and sometimes English. The alterations in the body of the cheque, witness could not say whether they were in the handwriting of the prisoner or not. Witness told the prisoner to get the cheque cashed on the following Monday. He did not see the prisoner again until Tuesday, when he was in charge of a European constable.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton,—The prisoner's duty was to compound medicines in the Hospital. It is an important duty, and if he was to make a mistake he might poison some one. There were five of them, in that capacity and they received amongst them Rs. 40 a month as their pay. Had seen the prisoner's writing but could not say positively whether the alterations in the body of the cheque were in the handwriting of the cheque. The endorsement on the back of the cheque and the alteration in the body of it, he cannot say is like the same handwriting. He cannot say what was the meaning of the other alterations in the cheque. The prisoner's character as been good since he has been employed in the department.

Mr. Joseph De Gaa, clerk in the Bombay Bank, deposed, that the Commissariat department had an account in the Bank. On the 4th August a cheque was handed to witness by a clerk in the shroff department of the Bank for the purpose of having it entered in the ledger. It was witness's duty to examine cheques, the cheque produced was the same as that handed to him on the day in question. He refused to enter it but called for the man who presented the cheque, when the clerk pointed out the prisoner who answered to the name of De Gomes. Witness asked the prisoner what he wanted when he said that he wanted "Forty hundred rupees." He was then asked where he came from, he said from the Commissary General's department. Witness afterwards went with a note from the Secretary to Major Gray.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton,—Witness sat in the same room that the cheques were presented. The busiest time in the Bombay Bank is from 12 till 4 o'clock. The cheque was presented about 2 o'clock; at that time, there were several clerks of the shroff department present. Witness was not in that part of the establishment when the prisoner first presented the cheque. Witness never saw a cheque like that before, but was of opinion that such a one might pass in the presence of business, but did not know of any such instance. Was about 4 when the prisoner when he demanded "Forty hundred Rupees." Never saw forty hundred rupees written in a cheque before, it was very strange and had never heard of such a one. Thought there was nothing extraordinary in it. Called out the prisoners name in the usual way of business. The words, "Forty hundred" had no influence on witness's mind in making him think it was a forgery.

By the Jury,—Sometimes the word "only" was added at the end of the sum to be paid. Witness was sure, although he was somewhat deaf, that the prisoner did not say, "forty only." The Commissariat Department always sent advice to the Bank as to the cheques they issued daily.

A native clerk in the Bank deposed to having seen the prisoner at the Bank on the day in question and to Mr. De Gaa having ordered him to call out the name of De Gomes which he did.

Pestonjee Dossabhoy, head accountant in the Deputy Commissary General's department, examined by Mr. Green deposed, that the prisoner came to the office with the usual monthly abstract and with a receipt for the pay of the subordinate department in the Garrison Surgeon's Office. The cheque now produced was filled in by witness for Rs. 40 and sent up by the prisoner to Major Gray. The cheque had been altered since then.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton, witness had known the prisoner for the last six months and did not know any thing derogatory to the prisoner's character.

Mr. Michael Tighe, European Police Constable, stated that on the 4th of August, the prisoner was brought to him, from Major Thacker on account of the forgery. The prisoner denied having altered the cheque.

Mr. De Gaa recalled, stated that he produced the advice received from the Commissariat department on the 2nd August. The advice included the cheque in question and stated it to be for the amount of Rs. 40.

That was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner and submitted that there were very serious doubts as to the guilt of the prisoner. It was for them to say whether the prisoner had forged the document, and if they did not believe that he had, then it would be for them to say whether the prisoner uttered the document knowing it to have been forged. The learned gentleman expressed his opinion that the prisoner had been made the subject of a gross practical joke, any person with the smallest amount of sense would see at once through it; it was the most miserable attempt at forgery that had ever been committed since Bombay was a Presidency. It was altered to "Forty hundred" and besides the words Garrison Surgeon was altered to "Garrisons Serjeante." The prisoner was not a man at all likely to have committed such an offence, all he had done had been done openly. There was no proof of the guilty knowledge of the prisoner, and guilty knowledge was the essence of the charge against the prisoner, as it was in all other charges. Mr. Barton contended that the prisoner had only been guilty of having presented the cheque without knowing that the cheque had been altered. There was no proof that the prisoner had forged the document, and the only attempt that had been made to prove it was by Mr. De Gaa. The jury were bound to give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt they might have on the evidence. On the face of the document it bore all the appearance of a practical joke and the prisoner was just the man that such a joke might have been played on. The simple story of the prisoner was that he believed that when he presented it it was for Rs. 40, and that it had been altered by some person without the knowledge of the prisoner.

Peter Dyas, examined by Mr. Barton, deposed that he had known the prisoner for ten years, and that during that time he had always borne a good character. He had always been known by the name of De Gomes.

Another witness was called for the defence who gave a good character to the prisoner.

His Lordship summed up the evidence very carefully, pointing out the various bearings of the same. He remarked that there was really no evidence to show that the alterations had been made in the handwriting of the prisoner. His Lordship read through the evidence and explained the law relative to the charge. It would be for the jury to determine whether the prisoner had been made the subject of a practical joke as had been very legitimately set up by the learned counsel for the prisoner. His Lordship remarked upon the defence set up, as to it having been a practical joke on the prisoner, and said that it was for the jury to take that into consideration, and if they had any reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt they would give him the benefit of it.

The jury retired at a quarter past 2 o'clock and returned into Court at 20 minutes to 3 o'clock, with a verdict of guilty on the 4th charge of fraudulently uttering the forged document. The jury remarked that they were of opinion that there had not been sufficient care exercised by Mr. de Gaa in examining the cheque.

His Lordship said, that attention should be paid to the remarks of the jury. The prisoner was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for the term of three years.

The following gentlemen were empannelled on the

AFTERNOON JURY,

MR. JOHN HANCOCK.—*Foreman.*

Mr. C. Cutts; Mr. J. Cartledge; Mr. T. J. Burke; Mr. T. Woods; Mr. R. C. Smith; Mr. A. Lester; Mr. J. King; Mr. S. P. Pinto; Mr. R. H. Firth Mr. J. B. Jones and Mr. W. Boyd.

THEFT AND RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Dhackool Dadajee Mootee Bhugga and Poonumchund Nugga were indicted, the first prisoner for theft of some watches belonging to the G. I. P. Railway company and the other two prisoners for receiving stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to have been stolen.

Mr. Scoble for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton for the first prisoner.

The prisoner Dhackool Dadajee pleaded guilty.

Mr. Scoble said that as the first prisoner had pleaded guilty he would abandon the case against the other two as they had only received the property in their way of business as pawnbrokers, and had given it up when they were called upon by the Police.

The prisoners Mootee Bhugga and Poonemchund Nugga were then discharged by proclamation.

Mr. Barton produced evidence as to character and in mitigation of punishment.—Sentence Deferred.

Richard Bertie was indicted for voluntarily causing hurt to one Ragoo bin Davjee.

The prosecutor on being examined deposed that he was employed at the Kirkee station on the G. I. P. Railway. The prisoner was also in the employ of the company. On the 11th August last a train came up from Poona between 2 and half-past 2 o'clock. He was employed on that train to unhook carriages. The prisoner was near when the carriages were unhooked, he aimed a blow at him with a knife, witness warded off the blow; it was a clasped knife. Prisoner then struck prosecutor with the knife on his left shoulder blade, the blow was aimed at the prosecutor's back, but in consequence of his shrinking down it struck him where described and stuck in his flesh. He fainted from loss of blood and was carried away to the Hospital where his wound was dressed and was a patient for about fifteen days.

Cross-examined,—Did not know why the prisoner struck him. The prisoner was not drunk.

Thomas Duffin deposed, that he was employed as a Guard on the G. I. P. Railway and was so employed on the day in question and saw the prosecutor employed in uncoupling some of the carriages. The prisoner was sitting down at the station when witness heard the prisoner say that the prosecutor had made use of some bad expressions and was endeavouring to make him appear to witness as a liar. Saw the prisoner with a knife open before that. The prisoner said that the prosecutor should not make him out to be a liar with impunity, witness endeavoured to persuade him to go away when he went a short distance, he then returned and said that he would kill every one at the station. He aimed a blow at the prosecutor who tried to get away from him and avoided the blow, the second time he made another attempt and struck the prosecutor in the back with the knife, the knife stuck in his back, some of the porters brought him to witness and took the knife out, he was very much bleeding. The prosecutor was then sent to the Hospital. Don't know how long the prosecutor was in Hospital. Witness told the prisoner to desist when he attempted to throw a large stone, he then made his escape either through the gate or over the wall.

Cross-examined by the prisoner, could not say from his own knowledge that the prosecutor gave a decided answer when he (witness) spoke to him. He did not consider that the prisoner was drunk at the time; he was under the influence of liquor, but knew very well what he was about.

Ramchunder Witooba, Porter on the G. I. P. Railway at Kirkee, deposed that he saw the prisoner on the day in question strike the prosecutor with a knife in the manner described by previous witnesses.

Prisoner said in defence, that he did not intend to strike the prosecutor with the knife and that he should not have struck him with the point of the knife had not the prosecutor, by putting his flag stick up, caused the knife to turn round. He would not have thought of striking him at all had he not made use of abusive language to him. He had been for two months at the station and during that time he had never struck any one.

Mr. John Foster, Station Master, deposed, that the prisoner had been for two months at the Kirkee Station and during that time he had never seem the prisoner strike any person.

Mr. W. Benson had never known the prisoner to strike any man during the two months he was there as Assistant Station Master.

His Lordship summed up the evidence and observed that the facts of the case were very plain, and it was for them to say whether the prisoner did voluntarily cause harm to the prosecutor with the knife, or whether he voluntarily caused harm to the prosecutor by striking, if they believed the evidence they would find him guilty, but if on the contrary they did not think that there was sufficient evidence then they would give the prisoner the benefit.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy as they did not think he had taken the knife out for the purpose.

His Lordship deferred passing sentence on the prisoner.

THEFT.—Bootha Meetha, was indicted for theft in a dwelling-house and for receiving stolen property.

Mr. Barton prosecuted.

Mr. Bayley defended the prisoner.

Mr. Barton stated the case.

From the evidence adduced it appeared that the prosecutrix, a cushan, resided in the Bhendy Bazaar on the 13th August last. On that night the prisoner came to her house at about 9 o'clock and gave her five rupees and produced a bottle of brandy, the greater portion of which he induced her to drink until she became intoxicated. At that time she had some gold bracelets worth 132 Rs. which she placed under pillow and went to sleep. When she awoke next morning at 5 o'clock, a Police Duffadar called her, and in consequence of what he told her, she looked under her pillow and found that the bangles were missing. The prisoner was not in the room in the morning. The Duffadar then produced the bracelets which were identified by the prosecutrix. On the previous night both the prosecutrix and the prisoner had been out together and drank a good deal of liquor. The Duffadar saw the prisoner on that morning at 4 o'clock running towards him from the direction of the prosecutrix's house, when the prisoner was seized and on his being searched found the four gold bangles belonging to the prosecutrix. The prisoner said that they belonged to himself. The Duffadar then took the prisoner to the house of the prosecutrix, leaving the prisoner in charge of a police sepoy below while he went up stairs and produced the bangles to the woman as above described. The prisoner took the Duffadar to the house and gave him some information about the prosecutrix.

Mr. Bayley addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner and said that he regretted that he could not put the prisoner in the box as that was contrary to law and practice. He contended that the prisoner had not taken the ornaments for any improper purpose, the more especially as the prisoner had brought the Duffadar to the prosecutrix's house. That was perfectly inconsistent with the supposition of the prisoner's guilt, the probability being that the prosecutrix was in want of money and had given the bangles to the prisoner to raise money on them, it showed by his conduct that his story was most deserving of credit, and he therefore called upon the jury to put that construction on the evidence, and give the prisoner the benefit of it and acquit him.

His Lordship briefly summed up and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner; he was then sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six calendar months.

During the day the grand jury brought in true bills in the cases Nos. 6, 8, and 26.

Dhacool Dadajee who had been convicted in the course of the day on a charge of theft of some watches belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company—was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

The Court rose at half past-five, and adjourned until this day at ten o'clock.

HIGH COURT.—EQUITY SIDE.

Matters for hearing this day.

Moorarbhoy Vrizbhoocundass *vs.* Bhagmull Dhanroopmull, &c. Exceptions for argument.

Aban Sha Sabit Ali *vs.* Cassirow Baha Sahib, &c. and another. Demurrer for argument.

Hajee Abdoolla Dossal *vs.* Hajee Jacob Dossal and another. Exceptions for argument.

Aban Sha Sabit Ali and another *vs.* Cassirow Balia Sahib, &c. and another. Demurrer for argument.

Aban Sah Sabit Ali and another *vs.* Cassirow Balia Sahib, &c. and another Demurrer for argument.

Goculbhoy Futtaychund *vs.* Ruttonjee Jamsetjee. Demurrer for argument.

HIGH COURT.—(LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.)

(BEFORE SIR M. SAUSSE, C. J.)

In the matter of the goods of Coja Cazar Gregorio and the Act of Legislative Council of India, No. 8 of 1855.

SIR M. SAUSSE delivered the following written judgment in the above matter in August last:—

This is an application to the Court under Section 52 of Act VIII. of 1855, and is in the nature of an appeal from a decision of the Administrator General given against a claim made by the Petitioners to be paid a sum of Rupees 2,29,135 now in the hands of the Government of Bombay, and admittedly held by it as a trustee for the next of kin of Cazar Gregorio, who died in 1774.

The application in form should be against the Administrator General and the Government of Bombay, but the title may be amended accordingly.

It appears that Coja Cazar Gregorio, an Armenian by descent, but a native of the village of Shorot in Natchivan in Persia, about the year 1763 settled in Bengal for the purposes of trade and had his principal place of business at Dacca which became a British dependency in 1765. He carried on trade with a variety of places and amongst others with Bussora in the Persian Gulf. In 1774 as he was proceeding to that port with some merchandise from Calcutta, he died at sea.

Property of his which reached Bussora was taken possession of for safe custody, by Mr. Moore, the then British resident there, and upon the town being besieged by the Persians in that year, the Resident brought the proceeds with him to Bombay where he took out letters of administration to the effects of Cazar Gregorio, and in 1786 the sum of Rupees 89,594, was paid into the Government Treasury to the credit of the estate, until certain suits then depending about it, should be determined.

When Coja Cazar Gregorio was leaving Calcutta for Bussora, he left with one Satoor Gregorio, a power of attorney to act for him "*during his absence and until his return*" from that voyage: letters of administration in Bengal were granted in 1777 to Satoor Gregorio, who soon after applied for similar letters in Bombay, but they were refused; as letters of administration to Coja Cazar Gregorio had been previously granted to Mr. Moore, the late Resident at Bussora.

Satoor Gregorio, then set up a will of Cazar Gregorio which was alleged to be at Bussora. Several Commissions to take evidence were issued, and upon their return, application for probate was made; but in 1779 a coveat was entered on behalf of one "Mighardich" who claimed to be entitled to the entire property at Bombay, as first cousin and nearest male heir to Cazar Gregorio. At this time "Mighardich" was living at Constantinople and made his claim through British merchants there, of the name of Humpheys, whom he had constituted his attorney for the purpose, by letters executed and attested before the British Embassy at Constantinople in 1779.

A conflict of decision took place between the Civil Courts at Bombay with reference to the grant of probate; but upon appeal, the Privy Council of Great Britain, held that Cazar Gregorio had died intestate.

Satoor Gregorio after having been refused letters of administration in Bombay, applied for letters of administration *de bonis non*, there and they were granted to his attornies, Tate and Adamson. In this new right, he endeavoured to get possession of the property in the treasury, but after considerable litigation failed in doing so; and in 1788, he appealed to the Privy Council against the orders of the Courts at Bombay rejecting his application. That appeal does not appear to have been prosecuted to an independent hearing.

"Mighardich" died pending those proceedings, and in 1787, one "Parsedan," an inhabitant of Constantinople, having appointed the same Humpheys, as his attorney, applied to be paid the amount then standing in the treasury to the credit of the estate of Cazar Gregorio. "Parsedan" claimed as sole divisee and executor under an alleged will of "Mighardich," who, he stated to be first cousin and nearest made heir of Cazar Gregorio, and as such, entitled by the custom of the Armenian nation, to the entire of the intestate's property.

"Parsedan" also claimed to be eldest male nephew of "Mighardich," as the elder son of "Hassanet," the only sister of "Mighardich" and as such, to be himself the nearest male heir to Cazar Gregorio and entitled to the entire of his estate.

Satoor Gregorio, by his attornies, Tate and Adamson applied for and obtained permission to oppose the claim of "Parsedan."

Satoor Gregorio was acting for one *Sukias Agamal* in Bengal, who claimed to be nearer of kin to Cazar Gregorio than "Parsedan."

Satoor Gregorio, in his answer to the petition of "Parsedan," admitted that "Mighardich" was first cousin to Cazar Gregorio, but impeached the authenticity of his alleged will and also insisted, that the above mentioned "Hassanet" (the mother of "Parsedan") was not the sister, but only the niece of "Mighardich" whose only sister "Arzumi," was the mother of five children, viz., the said "Hassanet," "Stephan," "Agnes," the said "Sukias" and "Raphael." He contended that according to Armenian custom "Mighardich" and "Arzumi" were entitled in equal proportions to the property of Cazar Gregorio at the time of his death, and that upon the death of "Mighardich" intestate and without issue, his moiety devolved upon the five children of "Arzumi" who had predeceased her brother "Mighardich." Thus on the part of "Sukias" and of those claiming in equal degree. Satoor Gregorio insisted, that the property was to be distributed "per-stirpes" and that "Parsedan" was only entitled to a child's portion of the fifth part of the property which would thus belong to his mother "Hassanet" as one of the children of "Arzumi."

Depositions taken before the Arch Patriarch of the Armenian nation at Constantinople and duly authenticated at the British Embassy there, were relied upon before the Courts at Bombay to support the Pedigree of "Mighardich" and of "Parsedan," and also to prove the execution of the will of "Mighardich." These depositions appear to have been copied out into the book of proceedings of the year 1787 in the Mayor's Court in Bombay.

On the part of Satoor Gregorio, on the class represented by him, his attornies relied upon depositions made by the said "Sukias" before Sir Robert Chambers, a Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and also upon evidence (taken by Commission out of that Court) of one Ephraim Josepha, who was residing at Chundernagore, and who described himself to be a native of Shorot, and well acquainted with "Cazar Gregorio" and "Mighardich" and all their kindred as natives of the same place. Neither those latter depositions which were before the Courts in Bombay, nor copies of them, are now forthcoming, but their substance is recited in the decree of Privy Council of 1798.

"Sukias" was a missionary monk of the Mechitarist order of St. Lazare of Venice, and was then residing in Bengal.

The relationship of "Mighardich" to Cazar Gregorio was admitted on both sides.

The Mayor's Court decided in favor of the claim of "Parsedan" and directed the money to be paid out to him; but the Court of Appeals at Bombay reversed that decree. "Parsedan" then appealed to the Privy Council where the decision of the Court of Appeals was affirmed and the cause was remitted back to Bombay, with a direction that the Court there "should proceed to decree distribution of the intestate's property according to the laws of the country of which he was a domiciled inhabitant at the time of his death, with liberty to either party to apply to the Court for a sum of money to reimburse their charges already incurred and to enable them to proceed in the prosecution or defence of the suit, with liberty to "Parsedan" to apply to the Court for payment of such share of the intestate's effects as he might appear to be clearly entitled to, notwithstanding the claims of any other person to a share thereof."

Some time afterwards but under that decree "Satoor Gregorio" as representing "Sukias" obtained Rs. 20,000 for costs, and "Parsedan" Rs. 41,179. Thus reducing the original sum of Rs. 89,500 to a balance of little more than Rs. 14,000 for distribution.

In 1803, the Registrar of the Court was directed to to make out a geneological tree to indicate the parties entitled, but nothing having been done. In 1812 that duty was transferred to the Master in Equity, who made a report in 1815 to the effect, that he had on the 13th January 1813, advertised for creditors and next of kin at the instance of the solicitor for the representatives of Padre "Sukias" deceased, that he had made every personal exertion to ascertain if any of the next of kin or their representatives were resident in Bombay or in either of the other Presidencies, but without success as no one appeared except that solicitor who was unable to produce any other evidence, than the recitals in the order of Council of 1798, and that he considered it balanced and outweighed by the contradictory evidence contained in those recitals, for "Parsedan" and the Master certified, that he was unable to make out the genealogical tree directed to be framed by the order of 1803.

This report is not forthcoming and the copy relied upon was taken from what purported to be a copy of the report forwarded in 1813, by Mr. Mogan, then solicitor to the late East India Company at Bombay, in answer to an application in respect of this claim.

In 1807, the balance was by order of Court invested in a Government loan and it continued to fructify down to the year 1855, when that balance of some Rs. 14,000 had increased to the large sum of Rs. 2,29,135.

From 1815, down to 1862, or for a period of forty-seven years no further steps were taken by any of the parties interested to carry out the order of Privy Council in 1798, or to bring the matter in any way before the Civil Courts at Bombay, notwithstanding that advertisements were published from time to time in the local and English Government Gazettes, that this sum was remaining unclaimed.

In 1850, after a lapse of thirty-seven years and most probably owing to this notice given by one of those advertisements, a representation was made to the British Government by the Turkish authorities on behalf of some Armenian subjects who were claimants, and upon the recommendation of the Governor of Bombay an agent was appointed by the persons laying claim to this property. The Rev. Isaia Mizrek came to Bombay in that capacity to prosecute those claims in 1855, and in 1857, he presented a letter of recommendation to the late Lord Elphinstone from the British Minister at Constantinople. About 1859 or 1860 the Rev. Isaia Mizrek died, further time was then consumed in obtaining another power of attorney from those claimants, who now appear to exceed one hundred persons, scattered in different parts of Turkey and in the Austrian dominions.

The fund of Rs. 2,29,135 was transferred by the Administrator General of Bombay (in whom it was legally vested) to the Government of Bombay in 1855, under an Act passed by the Legislative Council of India in that year.

By Act VIII. of 1855, Section 51, the proceeds of all estates in the official charge of the Administrator General in Bombay which had so remained for fifteen years "without any claim thereto having been made and allowed," are directed to be transferred and paid to the Sub-treasurer and to be carried to the account and credit of the E. I. Company, "for the general purposes of Government," and the receipt of the Sub-treasurer and the Accountant General is constituted "a full indemnity and discharge to the said Administrator General for any such payment and transfer."

There is a proviso "that the Act shall not authorise any transfer or payment of any such proceeds as aforesaid, pending any suit already instituted, or which shall be hereafter instituted in respect thereof."

By the following Section (52), it is provided that if any claim be made to any portion of such proceeds and if established to the satisfaction of the "Administrator General" and of the "Accountant General" of the Presidency, the latter shall direct the Sub-treasurer to pay the amount of the claim so established, to the parties entitled.

"But if the claim shall not be established to their satisfaction, the claimant may apply by petition to the Supreme Court at the Presidency against the E. I. Company and the Administrator General for the time being, and after taking evidence either orally or on affidavit in a summary way, as the Court shall think fit, the Court shall make such order on the petition for the payment of such portion of the said principal sum as justice shall require, which order shall be binding on all parties to the suit."

The late Administrator General expressed a strong opinion in favour of the justice of the claim of the petitioners, and advanced Rupees 2,000 to the Rev. Isaia Mizrek, but died before any joint direction was given by him and the Accountant General to the Sub-treasuer to pay.

The application was renewed to the present Administrator General who declined to act upon the opinion of his predecessor, principally as it would appear by his letter of 30th March 1859, from an apprehension of personal responsibility in the event of any person appearing with a well-founded claim after the sum should have been distributed.

It is difficult to understand how the apprehension of personal liability could have weighed with that officer. For if the original transfer under the 50 and 51 Sections, was warranted, it is clear that the Administrator General is fully indemnified and released from all personal liability, for any act he might do under the 52 Section in relation to those funds. I do not express any opinion upon the effects of the proviso in the 51st Clause. It may not be necessary for the purposes of the present application to do so; and as the acting Advocate General on the part of Government insists that the original transfer was warranted. The Government would be bound to stand between the Administrator General and liability (if any) in the very improbable case of any such question being ever raised.

The Government through its legal officer has not raised any technical objections to this claim nor to the evidence in support of it, but has most properly expressed its sole object to be, that of having the property distributed amongst the parties really entitled and of having itself relieved from future liability, after having paid away this fund, of which it has certainly been the faithful and fostering guardian for more than half a century, whilst the next of kin of Cazar Gregorio have slept upon their rights.

Under these circumstances, this petition of appeal, has been presented and it prays this Court to direct, that after payment of costs and expenses, the residue of the same sum of Rs. 2,29,155-4-0 shall be distributed, per stirpes, *i. e.*, amongst the petitioners, as descendants or representatives of "Hassanet" "Stephan," "Agnes," "Sukias" and "Raphael" the five children of "Arzumi" the sister of "Mighardich."

The number of persons now claiming, in that right is over one hundred: they reside in Constantinople, in Philippopoli and in the Austrian dominions, and amongst them are found some who allege themselves to be the only living descendants of "Parsedan." These latter expressly waive any claim under the alleged will of "Mighardich" in favour of "Parsedan" and by now claiming under the Pedigree relied upon by "Padre Sukias;" in 1786, they admit so far as in them lies that "Parsedan" put forward a false claim, by then insisting, that his mother "Hassanet" was the sister instead of the niece of "Mighardich."

So far as this Court is concerned, the directions contained in the order of Privy Council of 1798 are still to be carried out, before distribution of this property can be effected. Those directions were to ascertain the domicil of Cazar Gregorio at the time of his death; to order distribution according to the laws of the country of which he was so domiciled and for that purpose to ascertain who were his next kindred, at the time of his death.

I have then to consider what evidence the petitioners have laid before this Court, in addition to that, which was brought forward in 1815 when this case was last before the Civil Courts of Bombay, and when the Master in Equ

every impartial observer, that Scinde should be attached to the Punjaub, to which it naturally appertains, instead of to Bombay, with which certainly it has no geographical connexion. But the fault of this unnatural severance cannot blind us to the fact that Scinde is intrinsically part of the same country, and deserves as much our solicitude and impartiality in the advancement of her interests, as if that district formed a part of the Punjaub. We hold, therefore, and have always held, that in the upper parts of the Indus, the waters of the inundation should alone be withdrawn for purposes of irrigation; that at those points not one drop of water should be taken out of the river in the low season, but that the water should be carefully conserved until it reaches the arid tracts of the delta, where it may be all more profitably expended than is possible in the Punjaub; and without injury to the navigable qualities of the rivers, which will remain without diminution in their waters up to that point where navigable communication can be opened with the sea. We are aware that it is maintained that rivers are not lessened in their volume by taking water from them, as this water soon returns by infiltration into the original bed, and various experiments are reported as having been made on the Jumna and other rivers which seem to bear out this idea. We have no faith, however, in the partial conclusions of canal Engineers on such a point, and the conclusion to which they have come is, in our eyes, equally opposed to fact and to common sense. Vegetation, it is quite certain, cannot be maintained without an *expenditure* of water. In a new line of canal in sandy or gravelly soil no doubt much of the water will *at first* return by infiltration to the lowest level. But the *whole* of it cannot do so else vegetation would be impossible, and a large part of this water must be exhaled into the atmosphere by the living plants, reducing no doubt the acidity of the atmosphere, but reducing also the quantity of water in the river, just as would be done by vastly increasing the exhaling surface. We think it may safely be stated that if the whole water of the Indus were to be reduced to a sheet of half an inch in depth, the whole of it would be lost by exhalation before reaching the sea. And a precisely similar extension of the exhaling surface is produced by extensive irrigation. It is obvious, moreover, that although *at first* the water withdrawn from a river may be returned rapidly by infiltration, this action will be diminished every year until the infiltering stratum is hermetically settled up, when not one drop of the abstracted water will return. We consider it to be *most dangerous*, on the strength of the crude and hasty conclusions which our canal Engineers have arrived at, to sanction extensive and irrevocable schemes of irrigation, which we do not hesitate to say, commend themselves to acceptation on the strength of fallacious data, but which when once sanctioned cannot be abandoned when the fallacy is found out. We warn the government against being misled in so serious a matter by its engineering advisers, who certainly have not heretofore given any grounds for the conclusion that they are less fallible than other mortals. At all events, we, who advance no pretentions to engineering proficiency, are willing to meet the whole engineering staff of the government on this question, and as we before invited them to criticise our doctrines on the subject of irrigation without having provoked any controversy, so we are now prepared to go a step further, and to state that such schemes as the Baree Doab Canal are a mistake as regards the principle, and no very marked success as regards the execution. We have never seen a specimen of engineering proceeding from the Arcanum of Public Works which rose above the performance of an amateur, and we are altogether averse to the material interests of a great country being subordinated to the hypothetical dogmas of such mediocrities, as in England would not command the least confidence or attention.

WHERE SHALL INDIA BE GOVERNED—IN INDIA OR IN VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(From the Friend of India.)

Like the Chambers of Commerce of the great cities at home, the non-official community of Bengal on Saturday last expressed their opinion of Mr. Laing's services to India, in a manner worthy of the intelligence and the influence of its members. Madras, and Bombay whose press has been as unanimous on the subject, will doubtless follow the example, if the merchants of the latter can resolve to snatch an hour from the time devoted to the acquisition of fortunes which, but for the policy of which Mr. Laing is the representative, would have been impossible. It must afford no ordinary gratification to the late financial member of Council that India, which is best able to judge of the facts and principles at stake, has been even more unanimous than England in its expression of opinion: and that all in both countries who may have differed from him in matters of account, unite in condemning the conduct of his adversary. Mr. Laing could not have enjoyed a greater triumph than to see a Cabinet Minister, in order to screen himself in the house of Commons, compelled to resort to what anywhere out of Parliament would be termed downright untruths. Winching under the remarks of all England, including even *The Times*, on the tone of personal malice shewn in his despatches, Sir Charles Wood had the audacity to declare in the House, with an affectation of magnanimity and injured innocence, that till 9th June he never had a difference with Mr. Laing. We assert on unimpeachable evidence that the whole correspondence, public and private, between Sir Charles Wood and the late Financial Member of Council, was one constant difference, not personal but arising from the fundamentally different views each took of governing India. Nay more the copies of Mr. Wilson's private as well as public correspondence with Sir Charles Wood, now in Calcutta, show that the same radical difference existed in the case of Mr. Laing's predecessor. So much alike did Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing think in this matter, that there are passages in the official writings of the latter, which so closely resemble the arguments of the former, as would make us suppose that Mr. Laing had perused his predecessor's correspondence, only what we know this to be impossible.

Here then we have two English statesmen—one a man of the people who raised himself to power and honor, fought the battle of Free Trade and was one of the first financial authorities in England; the other, the son of a most distinguished political traveller, himself a first-class University man, long associated with Lord Dalhousie in the Board of Trade during the Railway mania, and, like Mr. Wilson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury. With both, Lord Canning and Lord Elgin, men accustomed to govern, agree on the principle which is at the very root of the successful administration of our Indian Empire. We have four English statesmen—two Peers born to govern, and two Commoners who had the higher merit of governing without being born to it—and all, after experience of India more or less ripe, differ from Sir Charles Wood and the old Indians whom he has gagged, as to whether India is to be governed in India or in Victoria Street, Westminster. *This* and not the trifle of account-keeping is the question now raised. For the stand which he made in fighting this, is India grateful to Mr. Laing. To express a decided opinion on this, was the meeting of Saturday held. And till this question is solved satisfactorily England runs a great danger of the bad government of India than when it tolerated the Court of Directors; is more exposed to the risk of losing the Empire altogether than when that Government pampered an over grown sepoy army. All India, Lord Stanley and a minority of the Council which is now silenced, Englishmen and natives, officials, and non-officials, hold that India must be governed in India. Sir Charles Wood, because he believes that heaven has given the capacity for governing to none but a pure old Whig, declares that India shall be governed in Victoria Street, Westminster. The decision rests with Parliament, and the better informed Parliament is made by public opinion in India and by men like Mr. Laing in England, the more likely is that decision to be just and wise.

Mr. Laing landed in Calcutta on the 10th January 1861, introduced two Budgets, spent some months in England during which he did more good than if he had been in India, and finally resigned office in July 1862. These eighteen months were one perpetual battle with Sir Charles Wood for justice to India, as the following perfectly accurate narrative of facts will shew.

When Mr. Laing first came to India he found the financial position of the Empire so bad that there was no hope of permanent prosperity except in the wholesale reduction of expenditure. This course we urged upon him before he had been a week in the country. With heart and soul he applied himself to the work, and with such success, thanks to Lord Canning's alarm and Colonel Balfour's obstinacy, that some five millions were struck off the expenditure in three months. What buoyed up the financier in his more than Herculean task was the expectation of support from England, but out comes an estimate of the Home Charges for 1861-62 destitute of explanation, omitting the Receipt side altogether, putting in charges such as £210,000 *for* the new India-office which Mr. Laing knew to be absurd, and making exactly the same charge for the Army as in 1860-61 when there were 100,000 English soldiers in the country and 20,000 in the depots. At this crisis of India's fate when, for aught Sir Charles Wood knew, we had been obliged to stop payment, he hands us in without deigning to give a word of explanation, a Bill for the coming year, equal to that of the *maximum* expenditure of the mutiny. Can we wonder that Lord Canning and his colleagues were indignant, when they had to propose and pass into law a License-tax, *because* while we in India had saved five millions out of twenty-nine Sir C. Wood had sent in as large a Bill for 1861-62? Moreover Mr. Laing knew, under Sir C. Wood's own hand, that he had fixed the established strength of the European army, in *private & semi-official* correspondence with Lord Canning, at 72,000 men as far back as October 1860. Can we wonder that Mr. Laing was indignant, when he found that no effectual steps were taken to stop recruiting and diminish the depots, till June 1861, and that India had in consequence to support from 4,000 to 5,000 soldiers above the proper strength fixed for 1861? Nor was that indignation diminished when Lord Canning's Government found Sir C. Wood leading the House of Commons to believe that India wanted a much larger force than 72,000 men down to June 1861, because the correspondence with Lord Canning in which it was settled was demi-official and could not be called for by Parliament or printed in a Blue-book. Such more questionable transactions are indulged in every year by the present Secretary of State for India as Lord Palmerston's garbling of Hurdes' Afghan despatches.

This was not all. Mr. Laing was dissatisfied with Sir C. Wood because he interfered too ostentatiously to back up Sir J. P. Grant against Lord Canning without understanding the questions at issue, and again because he wanted to force on India a system of Currency which every practical man on the spot thought most unsuitable. All these matters brought Mr. Laing and Sir Charles Wood into collision from the moment that the former landed in India, and when Mr. Laing was at home in 1861 he gave free and public utterance to his opinions, and for two days fought, what we can best describe as a pitched battle, with Sir C. Wood and the Council. They held that the Government of India is vested in them, and that it was presumption for Lord Canning, or any of his colleagues, to ask for estimates and explanations, or to question their doings. Mr. Laing, on the other hand, told them with equal plainness that if they supposed the Viceroy and his council were merely their clerks they were greatly mistaken; that what the Government on the spot felt to be right and supported by public opinion, they would do. Recal might be the penalty, but against their convictions of duty to the Indian Empire Lord Canning and his colleagues could not and would not act. Had Lord Canning lived India would have won the victory. It depends on Lord Canning's successor, who knows the truth of all we write, if the victory so nearly won is lost or long postponed. It is no longer possible for a hack English politician, who will tolerate no independence of opinion in his Council and for this purpose has deliberately reversed Lord Stanley's honorable mode of doing business, to govern India without publicity and by secret and irresponsible mandates, as they tried to govern Canada and the Cape in the good old days of the Colonial Office. The success of Lord Canning's later policy, the financial success of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing, the growth of public opinion in India, the rapid influx of fresh English blood and ideas, the establishment of *open* Legislative Councils, the cotton crisis turning all eyes to India, render this impossible. True, the Government of India in whomsoever it may be vested is absolute. But it is a despotism which like that of France or Russia can succeed only by surrounding itself with able councillors and by carrying with it national feeling and enlightened public opinion *in India*. England's part is the noble one of selecting men for the highest offices and exercising a very general control in matters of national policy.

ENGLISH PRESS.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN TALK.

(From the Roundabout Papers in the Cornhill for September.)

A dear old sentimental friend, with whom I discoursed on the subject of novels yesterday, said that her favourite hero was *Lord Orville*, in "Evilina"—that novel which Doctor Johnson loved so. I took down the book from a dusty old crypt at a club, where Mrs. Barbauld's novelists repose; and this is the kind of thing, ladies and gentlemen, in which your ancestors found pleasure:—

"And here, whilst I was looking for the books, I was followed by Lord Orville. He shut the door after he came in, and, approaching me with a look of anxiety, said, 'Is this true, Miss Anville—are you going?'

"'I believe so, my Lord,' said I, still looking for the books.

"'So suddenly, so unexpectedly; must I lose you?'

"'No great loss, my Lord,' said I, endeavouring to speak cheerfully.

"'Is it possible,' said he, gravely, 'Miss Anville can doubt my sincerity?'

"'I can't imagine,' cried I, 'what Mrs. Selwyn has done with those books.'

"'Would to heaven,' continued he, 'I might flatter myself you would allow me to prove it!'

"'I must run upstairs,' cried I, greatly confused, 'and ask what she has done with them.'

"'You are going then,' cried he, taking my hand, 'and you give me not the smallest hope of any return; Will you not, my too lovely friend, will you not teach me, with fortitude like your own, to support your absence?'

"'My Lord,' cried I, endeavouring to disengage my hand, 'pray let me go!'

"'I will,' cried he, to my inexpressible confusion, dropping on one knee, 'if you wish me to leave you.'

"'Oh, my Lord,' exclaimed I, 'rise, I beseech you; rise. Surely your Lordship is not so cruel as to mock me.'

"'Mock you!' repeated he earnestly, 'no, I revere you. I esteem and admire you above all human beings! You are the friend to whom my soul is attached, as to its better half. You are the most amiable, the most perfect of women; and you are dearer to me than language has the power of telling.'

"I attempt not to describe my sensations at that moment; I scarce breathed; I doubted if I existed; the blood forsook my cheeks, and my feet refused to sustain me. Lord Orville hastily rising supported me to a chair upon which I sank almost lifeless.

"I cannot write the scene that followed, though every word is engraven on my heart; but his protestations, his expressions, were too flattering for repetition; nor would he, in spite of my repeated efforts to leave him, suffer me to escape: in short, my dear sir, I was not proof against his solicitations, and he drew from me the most sacred secret of my heart!"

Contrast this old perfumed, powdered D'Arblay conversation with the present modern talk. If the two young people wished to hide their emotions now-a-days, and express themselves in modest language, the story would run:—

"Whilst I was looking for the books, Lord Orville came in. He looked uncommonly down in the mouth, as he said, 'Is this true, Miss Anville; are you going to cut?'

"'To absquatulate, Lord Orville,' said I, still pretending that I was looking for the books.

"'You're very quick about it,' said he.

"'Guess it's no great loss,' I remarked, as cheerfully as I could.

"'You don't think I'm chaffing?' said Orville, with much emotion.

"'What has Mrs. Selwyn done with the books?' I went on.

"'What, going?' said he, 'and going for good? I wish I was such a good-plucked one as you, Miss Anville,' &c.

The conversation, you perceive, might be easily written down to this key; and if the hero and heroine were modern, they would not be suffered to go through their dialogue on stilts, but would converse in the natural graceful way at present customary. By the way, what a strange custom that is in modern lady novelists to make the men bully the women! In the time of Miss Porter and Madame D'Arblay, we have respect, profound bows and curtsies, graceful courtesy from men to women. In the time of Miss Brontë, absolute rudeness. Is it true, mesdames, that you like rudeness, and are pleased at being ill-used by men? I could point to more than one lady novelist who so represents you.

THE MARRIAGE.

(From the Daily News, Sept. 8.)

It was a common remark, all over the country, on the 1st of July, that it would not be very long before we had another royal wedding-day; and now, within a few weeks of the last, we are officially informed that the Prince of Wales is to marry early next year.

These young people are marrying very early. In private life, we should all say, that it was too early, for reasons which hold good in all ranks of life; but, though these reasons always exist, there are considerations in the case of a young Prince which recommend a domestic settlement in good time, and rather too soon than too late. It is of the utmost consequence that his life should be filled with natural interests, and his affections engaged in a home of his own; and, as his case in regard to occupation differs from that of other young men who have to prepare for the business of their lives, and whose time and faculties are absorbed by that pursuit, he must be allowed to differ from them in betaking himself early to that domestic interest which in their case follows at a later time. It is to be hoped that the Prince will follow the usual course of English manhood in employing his best years in qualifying himself for the serious duties for which he is hereafter to live. We hope to see him studying the great public questions of his time, becoming in fact as well as in form a member of the Legislature, and grounding himself well in the ordinary business of government by assisting the Queen as his father did; but all this is very different from the strong personal interest with which other young men pursue their training for porfessional life; and we are willing and thankful to hear of an early marriage, as the best security against the frivolities or worse, which become all-powerful in the absence of better interests. The Prince will have on his own account and his mother's the hearty good wishes of the whole nation.

No doubt our congratulations would be as hearty as our good wishes if we knew the young lady as well as we know the Prince. It remains for us to make her acquaintance, as she is only seventeen, and of a family which does not pass from its own Court to ours so often as the German royal connexions do. There is in her favour, however, the traditional interest that England feels in Denmark. We like to keep up the remembrance that the two countries were once, twice, and more under the same King—one of these Kings being Canute, of whom we are still proud and fond. The Danish Raven was once a symbol of terror in our country; it is now a talisman of romance, rousing our imagination on behalf of the country and people who lived under that flag. After the seemingly interminable jealousy between Denmark and Germany grew up, four centuries ago, on the establishment of the Oldenburg dynasty on the Danish throne, England maintained its connexion with its old friend and occasional enemy; and, amidst centuries of political vicissitude and of varying moods between the two nations and their governments, there has always been in the English heart an instinct of kindred with the Danes, and a disposition to favour any alliance between the royal houses. It was by such an intermarriage that we became possessed, unintentionally, of the Orkney and Shetland Isles, which were mortgaged to Scotland for the dowry of Margaret, daughter of Christian I., in 1469. The Queen of our James I was a Danish Princess. The wife of Christian VII., of Denmark, was a sister of George III.; and it was no small aggravation of our regret and horror in having to assail Copenhagen, and segregate the Danish fleet in 1807, that the Prince whom we were compelled to control, as a tool of Napoleon, was the nephew of our own Sovereign. George III. expressed his sympathy very characteristically by telling his own envoy, Mr. Jackson, that it was well for him that the explanatory interview with the Crown Prince of Denmark took place on the ground-floor of the palace; because, if it had been on any upper story, said the King, "he must have kicked you down stairs." That dreary transaction lies at the door of the universal foe of that day. Denmark was a tool in the hands of Napoleon for our destruction! and as the danger was averted, there was no occasion to bear malice after the aggressor had fallen, and the liability was over for ever. As far as opportunity has since arisen, the sympathies of England have been with Denmark to an extent which has caused complaint in Germany in the case of the existing quarrel on the Holstein business. Our Government has endeavoured to be impartial, and has exerted itself to keep the peace; but, as it is the irresistible impression of all European society outside of Germany that Prussia has been and is unreasonable, aggressive, and insulting in her requisitions and in her manners, all Europe, and England in particular, is charged by Prussia with partiality to Denmark. "The news of the proposed marriage will surely produce an awkward impression," say some people. "If one of our Sovereign's children is to be Queen of Prussia, and a Danish Princess is to be wife of a future King of England, will not England be involved in one of the most menacing controversies of our time?"

It is remarkable that there is no less apprehension expressed in other quarters on the opposite ground—on the ground that the family of this young princess is German, and that the hatred borne to the Germans by the Danes will be extended to England on account of this marriage. To us it seems that people who terrify themselves by such apprehensions on either side need the admonition

Be not over exquisite
To shape the fashion of uncertain evils.

The princes Alexandra, who is so interesting to us now, is a daughter of the Prince Christian of Glucksberg, in Schleswick who is to succeed to the throne of Denmark, in default of male heirs of the present line. The succession was fixed by the treaty of May 8, 1852. It was a matter of vehement dispute at the time, and it will be so for some time to come, among those to whom Russia is the great bugbear, because Russia stands after this Chicksberg family in the succession, if the succession were unguarded. If there were practically any danger of Russia absorbing Denmark, the case would demand the most serious attention of Europe; but how impalpable the peril is, and how absurd the alarm, is understood by everybody who really knows the story, from the Czar himself to the latest reader of Mr. Gosch's work on Denmark and Germany. It is enough to say that on the appearance of any danger of failure of male heirs in the Glucksberg branch, there is to be a further European consultation and new settlement, instead of an occupation of the throne by any unauthorised Power. As for the Glucksberg family, they are as Danish as Schleswick itself; but it is the policy of one of the contentious parties to make Schleswick out to be German rather than Danish. As it is, Glucksberg is Danish; the ladies from Hesse who have married into the family are of Danish descent; the royal families of Denmark must marry foreigners, unless they continue the evil practice of family intermarriage which can but aggravate their misfortune of repeated failure in the succession; and it would be as rational to deny that our young Princes and Princesses are English because their father and their grandmother were Germans as to say that Prince Christian, the destined King of Denmark, is not of a Danish family.

It may well be asked what all this has to do with the Prince of Wales's marriage, as the very principle of the settlement of 1852 is the exclusion of females from the Danish succession. We do not see that England is in any way involved, if difficulties should arise; and we do not see why such difficulties need be apprehended. The Prussian controversy is as serious a matter as can well be; but the interest of England in curbing the aggressions of Prussia, and sustaining the independence of Denmark, can hardly be made stronger than it is. Any marriage contracted by the Heir Apparent of England must be in one sense or another a political connexion. To us it seems that England is so pledged to see Denmark fairly treated that it will be a power for good, if a power at all, to be bound in Royal relationship with both Prussia and Denmark. While the controversy is pending, such alliances may improve the chances of our influence in favour of peace; and if the German Princes finally resolve to march against Denmark, the goodwill of England towards the independence of Denmark can hardly be stronger than it has been hitherto.

We see, then, no reason why we should not welcome the young Princess Alexandra of Denmark to her English home with all cordiality, and with frank and free congratulation on her apparently brilliant lot. For both we rejoice in the affectionate domestic temper of the young Prince, and for both we can wish nothing better than that they may use their best years and their innocent happiness as preparation for the arduous duties and solemn responsibilities of a far future day.

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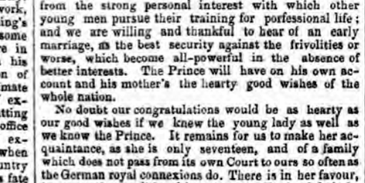

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